

Geo. M. Clark's

New Cash and Carry Plan

Grocery Will

Save U Money

I have just stepped out, not sick, but feeling fine. I want my friends to know that I am on North Virginia Street, between 5th and 6th Streets. Call and See Uncle George

Radford & Johnson

REAL ESTATE

We will sell you a farm in Christian and adjoining counties.

We know the farm lands of this community and will do our best to sell you a good farm or will sell you a nice house and lot in the city.

We have several attractive farms in our hands for sale.

Can give possession of a very fine, well improved farm if sold quickly. Price reasonable.

Office 1st Floor in Pennyroyal Building.

City Bank & Trust Co.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
\$180,000.00

Bank Assets Over
\$1,000,000.00

The Largest of Any Bank in Christian County

The Long and Successful Career of This Bank Recommends It As a Safe Depository.

W. T. TANDY, President
JNO. B. TRICE, Vice-Pres.
IRA L. SMITH, Cashier
J. A. BROWNING, Jr., Asst Cashier

ADWELL BROS.

TIN WORK OF ALL KINDS

Roofing, Guttering and Repairing.
Flat Bed Steam Boxes.
Country Work a Specialty.
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
Rear I. O. O. F. Building.

SEA CLOCKS ARE IN BIG DEMAND

War Causes Shortage of Chronometers Used in Ocean Navigation.

NONE IN THE OPEN MARKET

Price Jumps From \$300 to \$500 and Over—Englishman Who Perfected Instrument Won Prize of \$100,000 and Thanks of Mankind.

Washington.—Among the busiest people supplying the United States with war materials are the makers of chronometers. Great care and precision are necessary in turning out these navigating instruments, which are the most accurate portable timekeepers known to science.

Hundreds of chronometers have gone to the bottom of the ocean since the war began. This alone would cause a shortage in the ordinary supply, while the equipping of the new American merchant marine is creating an unprecedented demand for new instruments.

At present there are virtually no chronometers to be had in the open market. Before the war England supplied the world with most of its fine chronometers.

In ordinary times a good chronometer costs about \$300. The present price is \$500 or better, according to the make. The supply in this country passes through the hands of a few experts, who are doing their utmost to meet the demand.

From six months to a year and a half are necessary to make and adjust a chronometer. The mechanism is of the finest metals, and specially adapted to resistance to extremes of temperature.

Errors Are Noted. No clock or watch has ever yet kept perfect time, so there is always a slight gain or loss to a chronometer. For this reason the chronometer's rate of daily gain or loss is determined by observation ashore, and a card showing the rate is made out, and delivered with the instrument. This rate of error is allowed in all notations of time made from the instrument for working up observations made at sea.

The chronometer complete, with the compass and sextant, the trio of indispensable instruments required in modern navigation. By its aid, longitude, or the east or west position of a ship, is determined.

Longitude baffled all navigators until the chronometer came into use in 1735. The ancient and later navigators, including all the great discoverers, could find their latitude by observations of the sun's height, but they could determine their longitude only by "dead reckoning," or estimating their ship's progress from day to day. This system was uncertain, and caused a great many shipwrecks.

Longitude is merely the difference of time between two points on the earth's surface, and it became apparent to students of the problem it presented that if an instrument could be devised that would keep accurate time at sea, it would be possible to find the longitude of a ship's position whenever weather conditions were favorable. Time at the ship could be determined by an east or west observation of the sun, morning or afternoon, worked out by accepted tables. If the time of a given point on shore was known aboard the ship, the difference in time would give the longitude of the ship.

England was the first nation to cope with this great problem. In 1714 it appointed "Commissioners for the Discovery of Longitude at Sea," and authorized the payment of large prizes to stimulate research to the desired end. This commission existed until 1828, and distributed more than \$500,000 in prizes.

Wins \$100,000 Prize. The chief prize offered by the commission, \$100,000, was won by John Harrison, a Yorkshire watchmaker, who spent his life in perfecting the chronometer.

Harrison made the best watches in England. Although of limited education, he conducted many original researches in the expansion of metals, in search of materials for an improved watch or clock, that would prove impervious to changes of temperature. His first great feat was the production of a "gridiron pendulum clock," the first chronometer, which in 1735 he took to the royal commission. It was tested by the commission by being sent on a voyage to Lisbon.

The test was not decisive, and Harrison continued to work on his chronometer, seeking the great prize, for a period of 26 years. In 1761, when sixty-eight years old, Harrison announced that he had solved all problems involved in his work. He produced a chronometer which the commission sent on a voyage to Jamaica, to test for heat. It varied but two minutes on the entire voyage of several months.

The commission demanded another test, and the chronometer was sent to Barbados, varying but two-thirds of a second a week in a voyage of five months.

Harrison had now fairly won the prize, but he was paid only half of it, the chronometer being given further exhaustive tests before, when eighty years of age, he received the balance, in 1775.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

PROTECT ALL SMALL FRUITS

Mulching Is Recommended to Pull Them Through Drying Blasts of Winter Weather.

Small fruits should be protected from the drying blasts of the winter winds if they are to come through the winter in good shape for bearing an abundant crop next season.

Old straw or strawy stable manure makes an ideal mulching material. In fact any material of this sort will do, but coarse mulches such as fodder are not so satisfactory. The mulch is applied three to four or even six inches deep and it may be put on by hand or with a manure spreader. Where the patch to be mulched is small the hand method is efficient but where a person has a large area of berries to cover the manure spreader will economize in both time and labor.

Where there is danger from winter killing the bush fruits such as blackberries had best be laid down before mulching. This is not usually necessary excepting with red raspberries or with tender varieties of the other bush fruits.

Laying down is accomplished by first plowing or spading a furrow along one side of the row and close to the plants. The bushes may then be bent over into this excavation and the earth which has been removed thrown over them. A mulch may then be applied over this.

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES

Success of Crop Depends on Clean Cultivation—Allowing Weeds to Grow Is Mistake.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

Cultivation is the secret of success in strawberry growing. It should be thorough and clean. A frequent mistake made by many growers is allowing the bed to grow up in weeds after the berries are harvested. At the end of the harvest the mulch should be removed or incorporated into the soil, depending upon the amount and the condition of the mulching material, and then the plants cultivated thoroughly. Frequent shallow cultivation should continue throughout the summer.

Ordinarily, fertilizer will not be needed until early fall, at which time a liberal amount of commercial fertilizer or decomposed stable manure may be applied preparatory to mulching.

The plants should be grown in narrow matted rows by the single-crown method. Better and larger berries are produced by the single-crown method. Plants that were set last fall or the



Perfect Strawberry Flowers (1 and 2) and Imperfect Flower (3).

past spring should not be allowed to form runners or new plants, as it is very necessary that the growth be concentrated in the parent plant for a maximum crop next spring.

The bed is unprofitable after the third season, and should be plowed up unless plants are needed for fall planting.

Further information concerning strawberry culture can be obtained by writing the extension division, Clemson College, S. C.

FRUITS NEED GOOD DRAINAGE

Even More Important for Orchard Than for Other Farm Crops—Look After Outlets.

Fruit tree drainage is even more important than draining for farm crops, as fruit plants, shrubs, vines and trees will not thrive in wet soil. The outlets of tile drains need looking after several times each year to see that they do not get clogged. Sometimes the outlet tile, being exposed to winter frosts, crumbles.

SLOPING LAND FOR ORCHARD

To Be Preferred for Fruit Trees, Other Things Being Equal—Has Better Drainage.

As a rule, it is doubtless safe to assume that a site having a moderate slope in some direction is to be preferred for orchard purposes, other things being equal, to one that is level. One having a slope will usually have better soil and atmospheric drainage than a level area.

VALUE OF BEES RECOGNIZED

Many Fruits Do Not Produce and Distribute Pollen on Their Own Stigmas—Bees Help.

Fruit growers recognize the value of bees for distributing pollen. There are many fruits that do not produce and distribute pollen on their own stigmas. Some, owing to cool, damp weather, may not be self-fertile unless bees or other agencies help.

Bargain In a Farm

172 acres three miles from Hopkinsville on good pike. Nice dwelling, large stock barn and silo, two splendid tobacco barns and cabins. Well watered; 60 acres in wheat and clover, 15 acres timber. Possession at once. Call phone 157-2.

THE MARKET BASKET.

(Prices at Retail.)
Eggs per dozen.....30c
Butter per pound.....50c
Breakfast bacon, pound.....55c
Bacon, extras, pound.....38c
Country ham, large, pound.....37 1/2c
Country ham, small, pound.....37 1/2c
Lard, pure leaf, pound.....35c
Lard, 50 lb. tins.....\$14.00
Lard, compound, pound.....30c
Cabbage, per pound.....7c
Irish potatoes.....50c per peck
Sweet potatoes.....60c per peck
Lemons, per dozen.....40c
Cheese, cream, per lb.....40c
Flour, 24-lb sack.....\$1.70
Ornmeal, bushel.....\$2.60
Oranges, per dozen.....30c to 60c
Cooking apples, per peck.....60c
Onions, per pound.....8c
Navy beans, pound.....15c
Black-eyed peas, pound.....15c

KENTUCKY SOLDIER ILL.

Washington, March 14.—David Bennett Asher, of Pineville, Ky., son of A. J. Asher, one of the leading coal producers of Kentucky, is desperately ill at Walter Reid hospital. He is in the military service, and after being ordered here some weeks ago was stricken with pneumonia, which has developed into empyema.

Charter NO. 386

Reserve District No. 8

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Hopkinsville, in The State of Kentucky, at The Close of Business on March 4, 1918.

| RESOURCES | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c) | \$584,968.94 | |
| Total loans | 584,968.94 | 584,968.94 |
| 2. Overdrafts, secured, None; unsecured, \$2,071.05 | | 2,071.05 |
| 5. U. S. BONDS (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917): | | |
| a U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) | 75,000.00 | |
| b U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) | 1,000.00 | |
| g Premium on U. S. bonds | | 75,000.00 |
| 6. LIBERTY LOAN BONDS: | | |
| a Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent unpledged | 53,650.00 | 53,650.00 |
| 7. BONDS, SECURITIES, ETC. (other than U. S.): | | |
| e Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Total bonds, securities, etc. | | 3,450.00 |
| 9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) | | 26,500.00 |
| 10. a Value of banking house | | 26,500.00 |
| b Equity in banking house | | 2,000.00 |
| 11. Furniture and fixtures | | 8,413.55 |
| 12. Real estate owned other than banking house | | 38,390.02 |
| 13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank | | 111,381.63 |
| 15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks | | 639.15 |
| 16. Net amounts due from banks and bankers, and trust companies other than included in items 13, 14 and 15 | | 15,280.33 |
| 18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17) | | 413.85 |
| Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 | 127,391.11 | |
| 19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items | | 3,750.00 |
| 20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer | | 461.84 |
| 22. War Saving Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned | | \$929,870.36 |
| TOTAL | | \$929,870.36 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| 21. Capital stock paid in | | \$75,000.00 |
| 25. Surplus fund | | 40,000.00 |
| 26. a Undivided profits | \$ 10,175.32 | 4,585.77 |
| b Less current expenses, interest, and tax paid | 5,589.55 | 1,952.97 |
| 28. Amount reserved for taxes accrued | | 75,000.00 |
| 30. Circulating notes outstanding | | |
| DEMAND DEPOSITS (other than bank deposits) SUBJECT TO RESERVE: (deposits payable within 30 days): | | 430,070.46 |
| 34. Individual deposits subject to check | | |
| 35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) | | 35,387.92 |
| 37. Cashier's checks outstanding | | 58.49 |
| Total demand deposits, (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41 | \$465,516.87 | |
| TIME DEPOSITS subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice and postal savings): | | |
| 42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) | | 126,715.79 |
| 45. Other time deposits | | 59,764.88 |
| Total of time deposits subject to reserve, items 42, 43, 44 & 45 | \$186,480.67 | |
| 46. United States deposits (other than postal savings): | | |
| c Other United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| 50. Bills payable, other than with Federal Reserve Bank, including all obligations representing money borrowed, other than rediscounts | | 60,000.00 |
| 50. Liabilities other than those above stated. Partial payments on Liberty Bond Subscriptions | | 20,334.08 |
| TOTAL | | \$929,870.36 |

STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF CHRISTIAN, ss:

I, Bailey Russell, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1918.

R. U. GAINES,
Notary Public, Christian County, Ky.

My commission expires January 16, 1922.

JAMES T. GARNETT,
SAM FRANKEL,
J. W. DOWNER,
Directors